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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. After the end of World War II, Malenkov was personally entrusted by Stalin with responsibility for the complete obliteration of German industry, war centers, and the like. Malenkov specified what was to be dismantled, what was to be blown up, what was to be repaired, what was to be sent to the USSR; in the case of reparations shi50X1-HUM: decided their distribution in the USSR down to individual factories and rayon centers.
2. During the same period, Kaganovich was made responsible for rehabilitating the destroyed economy of the USSR and for the construction of new plants, factories, barracks, mines, dwellings, etc. Kaganovich, in addition, had charge of all the construction materials of the USSR. For this huge construction program, Kaganovich needed special equipment, machinery, etc, in particular, excavators. To obtain them, Kaganovich commandeered dozens of Soviet civil engineers and technicians in Germany. The equipment and necessary excavators were found by the technicians and assembled for shipment to the USSR.
3. Beria, as chief of the large economic empire operated by the MVD, was in great need of construction equipment. He ordered his subordinates in Germany to expropriate all the equipment from Kaganovich's technicians and to dispatch it to certain addresses which he indicated. He gave orders to arrest immediately the technicians and transport workers under Kaganovich's control if they attempted to offer resistance.
4. The conflict between Beria and Kaganovich was passed on to Malenkov for his investigation and decision. Malenkov supported Beria to the greatest extent possible. As a result, Kaganovich was unable to fulfill the construction plans established by the Government, in spite of hundreds of thousands of rubles spent on the dismantling operation in Germany. I had an insight into these developments because the regiment of Colonel Morozov, which was part of my unit, was engaged in the dismantlement and shipment of equipment on the instructions of an agent of Kaganovich.
5. In 1947, after Molotov's return from Paris following the fruitless conference concerning the Marshall Plan, Molotov urged countermeasures against the Allies and proposed the establishment of a Berlin blockade. This was Molotov's idea. The issue was entrusted to Malenkov for consideration. Upon the initiative of Molotov and with the support of Malenkov,

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the blockade was established.

6. As evident from these two examples, the relations between Malenkov, Molotov, and Beria during 1945 to 1948 were distinguished by mutual friendship and support. I am inclined to believe that the current successors of Stalin not only will not carry on a struggle among themselves for power and that not only should a palace revolution in the Kremlin not be expected, but just the opposite. They are amicably consolidating their power and putting their house in the full order necessary to them.
7. As for the disappearance from the horizon of Poskrebyshev or the demotion of Ignatiev, the former minister of the MGB, this is a victory for Beria, who considered both as personal enemies. Malenkov, in the name of friendship and because of a certain awe of Beria, gave in to the latter. This attack upon certain personalities should be considered nothing more than a slight peck. The triumvirate is gently knocking the teeth out of certain opponents, who, during the lifetime of Stalin, might have knocked the teeth out of Beria. Thus, the situation has nothing in common with a palace revolution or a struggle in the Kremlin.
8. We know from experience that Stalin in his time destroyed a powerful group of opponents who had influence upon the government and nation and no palace revolution occurred. The present actions with respect to Poskrebyshev, Ignatiev and others are trivial. From my point of view, it is at present worthless to speculate about differences of opinion between the Kremlin leaders, and especially about a struggle or palace revolution.

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